THE
# VIRGINIA JOURNAL,
AND
# ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

*HUC UNDIQUE GAZA CONGERITUR* VIRG.

(VOL. IV.) THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1787. (No. 201.)

## Souchong Tea,

Of the laſt importation, to be ſold by

## *Porter & Ingraham,*

At their ſtore on Fairfax-ſtreet, between King and Prince ſtreets,

Where may be had a general aſſortment of MERCHANDISE, at the cheapeſt rates, by wholeſale or retail, and produce of all kinds received in payment:

A few quarter-caſks of Madera wine,
Geneva by the caſe,
Saltpetre and bar-iron,
Hyſon and bohea teas,
Excellent bottled porter put up in London in caſks of ſix and ſeven dozen each,
6d. and 8d. nails,
Spermaceti candles,
Codfiſh by the quintal,
Pickled ſalmon in ſmall kegs,
Mackerel in barrels, and a variety of other articles.
Alſo, a very good SPINNET for ſale.

Alexandria, Nov. 15, 1787.

☞ To be LET, a very commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, ſituate in a pleaſant part of the town, and now occupied by Mr. WILLIAM WILSON.—Poſſeſſion will be given the beginning of December next.—For terms apply as above.

---

Juſt publiſhed and to be ſold by

## *Joſhua Merryman,*

AN AMERICAN SELECTION of Leſſons in reading and ſpeaking, calculated to improve the Minds and refine the Taſte of Youth. And alſo to inſtruct them in the Geography, Hiſtory, and Politics of the United States. To which is prefixed Rules in Elocution, and Directions for expreſſing the principal Paſſions of the Mind. Being the third Part of a Grammatical inſtitute of the Engliſh Language. By NOAH WEBSTER, jun. Eſq; The third Edition greatly enlarged.

*Begin with the Infant in his Cradle:*
*Let the firſt Word he liſps be* WASHINGTON.
*Mirabeau.*

Alſo juſt publiſhed by the ſame Author.

1. A Plain and Comprehenſive Engliſh Grammar.
2. The American Spelling-Book.
3. Introduction to the Hiſtory of America, including the late War and propoſed Form of Government by the late Convention, to which is prefixed a Map of the United States.

Alexandria, Nov. 15, 1787.

---

## *Peters* and *Co.*

INFORM their friends and the public, that they are now ready to deliver STRONG, TABLE and SMALL BEER, from their brewery.

Merchants and Captains may be ſupplied with beer for ſhips uſe, the ſame in quality as brewed in England.

As every attention will be paid to the quality of the beer made at the brewery, none will be delivered but in caſks, branded PETERS and CO. who flatter themſelves with giving ſatisfaction and meriting encouragement.

Wanted a malſter at the above brewery, who has been brought up to the pale-malting buſineſs in England.

Maryland, Jones's-Falls, Baltimore, October 26, 1787.

---

THE ſloop HOPE, commanded by HENRY BAYNE, will ſail once a fortnight, wind and weather permitting, from the port of Alexandria to Baltimore and back again. She has good accommodations for paſſengers. For freight or paſſage apply to WILLIAM HUNTER, ſen. in Alexandria, or the Captain on board, and in Baltimore, to Meſſrs. ROBERT and ALEXANDER M'KIM, or Mr. RICHARD LEMMON, merchants.

Alexandria, Nov. 8, 1787.

☞ Said HUNTER has three or four good brick HOUSES to let by the year in Alexandria, on reaſonable terms, among which is the houſe he now lives in.—The ſituation is well known.

---

## *William H. Powell* and *Company,*

Have juſt received from London and elſewhere, a quantity of GOODS ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which they will diſpoſe of at their ſtore on Fairfax-ſtreet, by wholeſale and retail, for caſh, tobacco, flour, genſang, and good bills on London—The following are a part:

SUPERFINE broad-cloths,
Second ditto,
Low priced ditto,
Superfine 7-4 coatings,
Fine ditto,
Yard-wide ditto,
Duffils,
Kendal cottons,
Welſh plains,
Roſe blankets,
Duffil ditto,
Spotted rugs,
Corduroys,
Velverets,
Denims,
Thickſets and beavers,
¾, ⅞ and 4-4 Iriſh linens,
Brown and white Ruſſia ſheetings,
Ditto Iriſh ditto,
German dowlas,
German and Britiſh oſnaburgs,
Superfine cambricks,
Threads,
Wafers,
Sealing-wax,
Writing-paper,
Dutch quills,
10-8 and 12-10 crown glaſs,
White lead ground in oil,
Spaniſh brown ditto,
Boiled linſeed oil in jugs,
Waxed boot legs,
Ben ſoles,
Genuine port wine in bottles,
Beſt London porter,
Freſh hyſon tea,
Bohea ditto,
Loaf ſugar, &c. &c.

Alſo, a few hogſheads of choice Port-au-Prince, MOLASSES.

Alexandria, October 18, 1787.

---

## Lots and Lands for Sale.

A LOT of GROUND, ſituated on Fairfax-ſtreet, adjoining Mr. Leigh's tavern, containing 120 feet in front, which is improved with convenient buildings, extending from Fairfax-ſtreet parallel with Cameron-ſtreet to the channel of the river, having ſix fronts.—A TRACT of LAND, lying within four miles of Alexandria, on Holmes's-Run, containing about 270 acres, 40 of which are excellent meadow land, about 10 are made and the whole may be cleared at a triffling expence. There are on the premiſes a convenient framed houſe, with four rooms and other neceſſary buildings.——Alſo adjoining the above tract, that on which I now live, containing 60 acres, 30 of which are meadow of a ſuperior quality and laid down in timothy and red clover, and 12 acres of it in fallow.—The whole is cleared and divided by poſt and rail fences.—The improvements are a convenient dwelling-houſe, with four rooms, genteelly finiſhed and painted, a framed kitchen, a new barn and ſtabling for 8 horſes and 10 cows.—The ſituation of this place is beautiful and not excelled, if equalled by any in the County, it commands a view of a large body of improved low grounds in front and on each ſide the town of Alexandria, the river and a great extent of the Maryland ſhore, the whole forming an elegant proſpect.—Any part of the above property will be diſpoſed of on moderate terms and very low for ready-money, or exchanged for good lands that are well watered, lying in Frederick or Berkeley Counties.—Inquire of the Subſcriber.

WILLIAM BIRD.

Woodville, Nov. 28, 1787.

---

## *Robinſon, Sanderſon* and *Rumney,*

Have juſt received a freſh ſupply of

## GOODS,

Per the Hope, Captain Whitfield, from Whitehaven, in addition to their FALL CARGO, per the Wade, Captain Grayſon, viz.

BROWN and white Iriſh ſheetings,
⅞ and 4-4 Iriſh linens,
Printed linens, calicoes and elegant chintz patterns,
A great variety of waiſtcoatings,
Sail canvas from No. 1 to 8,
Queen's-ware aſſorted in crates,
Stone-ware ditto,
Broad and narrow hoes aſſorted in caſks,
Raiſins of the ſun,
Old Jamaica rum,
Liverpool ſtoved ſalt,
Coals and grindſtones.

Alexandria, Nov. 22, 1787.

☞ They have alſo for ſale, FRENCH BRANDY and ANTIGUA RUM.

---

## To be LET,

THAT commodious and well ſituated HOUSE, on Prince ſtreet, lately occupied by Meſſrs. WILLIAM LOWRY and CO. as a ſtore.—Poſſeſſion will be given immediately.—For particulars apply to

WILLIAMS, CAREY and CO.

Alexandria, Oct. 25, 1787.

---

## TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subſcriber on Saturday the 3d inſtant, two Negro fellows, viz. JACOB and BILLY; Jacob is a well made fellow, 6 feet high, 33 years of age, rather inclined to a tawney complexion, accuſtomed to wait in a dining-room, his hair a little longer than Negroes in general have, and has a ſmall ſcar on his forehead; he is a well ſpoken fellow, of a pleaſing countenance, when queſtioned cloſely has a ſtaring look, his eyes large and projecting: He had on and carried with him, a brown broadcloth coat, a gray great coat, one red and one yellow waiſtcoat and breeches, white linen and oſnaburg ſhirts, a good hat, ſhoes, plated and pinchbeck buckles, worſted, thread and blue yarn ſtockings, beſides other clothes I do not remember.—BILLY, a ſhort ſtout made fellow, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, 26 years of age, very bow-legged, large feet, ſpeaks fluently, thick lips, very even white teeth, a pleaſing countenance unleſs ruffled; he has been uſed from his infancy to wait in a dining-room, attend a garden and ſtable: He had on and took with him a black broadcloth coat with yellow cape and cuffs, a brown great coat, a yellow waiſtcoat, blue, nankeen and corduroy breeches, ſhoes, pinchbeck buckles, brown thread and gray yarn ſtockings, white linen and oſnaburg ſhirts, a gold laced hat, beſides ſundry other clothes I cannot at preſent recollect.—They are very ſenſible and crafty, and will endeavour to paſs for freemen, and in all probability change their clothes.—Jacob reads and writes therefore they will not want paſſes.—Both play very well on the violin and each took his violin, which are very good.——I will give THREE POUNDS for each, if taken and ſecured ſo that I may get them again within this State, and pay reaſonable travelling expences, beſides what the law allows; if taken out of this State and ſecured ſo that I may get them again, FIVE POUNDS will be given for each, and reaſonable travelling expences paid, beſides what the law allows.—I forewarn all Captains, Maſters of veſſels and others from harbouring or taking away ſaid ſlaves.

CATESBY JONES.

Northumberland County, Virginia, Nov. 5, 1787.

---

C A S H

Given for clean Linen and Cotton

## RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

O N D O N, Sept. 24.

ON the 11th inſt. the States of Holland and Weſt Frieſland, publiſhed a declaration, informing the citizens and inhabitants of the neceſſity they ſhould be under of inundating ſome diſtricts on the frontiers, at the ſame time obſerving, that they ſhould not of this indiſpenſable mean of defence, but foreign power might march troops into the f one of the Seven United Provinces, or Province ſhould be abſolutely menaced nvaſion; in which caſe all thoſe whoſe habitations ſhould be laid under water, aſſured of a ſuitable indemnification. On nſt. their Noble and Great Mightineſſes definitive reſolution relative to the two preſented the 9th, by the Envoy of his Majeſty. We learn that it tends to a refer- anſwer remitted to that Miniſter on Sa- 8th inſt. offering to ſend two Deputies to y, who ſhould verbally give the moſt ſatis- aircifſement on the ſubject complained of. ſtrates of Amſterdam were of opinion, nor of the memorials would not permit ter upon any deliberation on the ſubject; cauſed this declaration of their ſentiments ted on the regiſters.

are ſaid with authority to have been re- n Sir Robert Keith, K. B. informing his Miniſters, that the Porte had actually de- againſt the Ruſſians. There has been a ſome days of this event having taken the involved caſe of the two powers has obability. In the preſent perplexed ſtate however, we are not ready to receive any wever authoritatively delivered, with im- dence. The accounts from Vienna ſay, oman Miniſtry, on the 20th of July, in- e Bulgakow to a conference, at which the di preſided, and delivered the ſix follow- in the form of requiſitions.

ney had found by experience, that the hom the Court of Ruſſia had eſtabliſhed ia, was a reſtleſs and turbulent man, who ed by every means to embroil the two is Highneſs abſolutely inſiſted on his ged to leave the Ottoman States without

troubles which had ſubſiſted for two years and had occaſioned ſo many complaints, tly reſulted from the protection granted mpreſs to Prince Heraclius of Georgia, the ſpirit of treaties, and diametrically the political connections which had ſub- ome time, and which ſtill ſhould ſubſiſt e Sublime Porte and Georgia, it was juſt ſhould give orders for her troops to aban- and its environs, and to retire ſo far back requiſite to re-eſtabliſh the tranquility of .

Ruſſian veſſels that paſs by Conſtantino- always on board ſubjects of the Ottoman o were inceſſantly ſeduced, and beſides, ews being in general guilty of conveying nerchandiſe, his Highneſs requires, that viſited without exception.

Sublime Porte, having been informed nty, that the Prince Alexander Mauro- ho in the beginning of February had n Yari, had been ſheltered in Ruſſia, d been practiſing all ſorts of machina- t his lawful Sovereign, demands that he

quires a ſupply of ſalt from the Ruſſians of Ocſokow, according to their wants. ighneſs requires the eſtabliſhment of he Ruſſian States, for the protection of e of his ſubjects.

ian Miniſter flatly refuſed the 2d and articles; and added, that he was per- rite upon the ſubject to his Sovereign. ſame of the 5th, and as to the laſt, he it might be taken *ad referendum*, as he icient inſtructions on that head. As to de Bulgakow inſiſted, that viſiting the contrary to the ſubſiſting treaties, and rt would never permit it.

ference laſted for a conſiderable time— ch the Ruſſian Miniſter demanded and the 30th of July, with the Reis Effen- h ſhorter—for M. de Bulgakow was not inſiſt on the pretenſions of his Court. e that the diſpute has broken forth into r, the poſture of the Emperor will be hanged. His cloſe alliance with the d their enormous ambition, have juſtly ſuſpicion of Europe, and they will find ngaged in a moſt important ſtruggle.

---

EXANDRIA, Dec. 6.

in a late New-York Paper remarks, nfuſion which prevails in Europe, will by Opportunity for a deliberate Review al Circumſtances of the United States, ediency of adopting the Plan of Govern- to their Conſideration.

in a late Maſſachuſetts Newſpaper ſays, , that the internal Reſources of America in ſo flouriſhing a State as at preſent. s of the War are in a great Degree heal- k on our Farms, which had been leſſen- replaced; and every Traveller agrees, e more Acres of Land under Tillage in States this Year, than were ever known ed in a Seaſon ſince the firſt white Man the Continent. Add to this, our Com-

merce, the Year paſt, has taken a more favorable Turn than it has experienced at any former Period ſince the War; the Exports of Maſſathuſetts, as has been aſſerted by very good Calculators, having exceeded the Imports by one hundred thouſand Pounds. If this be the State of our Commerce, under its preſent innumerable Embarraſſments, to what a noble Height of Proſperity muſt it arrive, under the Protection of an efficient national Government!"

By Capt. Davis from Boſton we learn, that there have been ſeveral Gales of Wind lately on that Coaſt, by which much Damage had been done to the Shipping.

Laſt Saturday Se'nnight, a Gentleman run a Quarter of a Mile, over the Courſe near this Town, in One Minute, for a Bet of Twenty Guineas.

There will be a Ball this Evening at Mr. Wiſe's Aſſembly-Room.—It is given by the Gentlemen who compoſe the Light-Infantry Company.

*Arrivals.* Brig Will and Martha, Tatum, from Norfolk; Sloop ——, Hill, Rhode-Iſland; Schooner Jeſſe, Davis, Boſton.

*Sailed.* Brig Betſy, Brown, for Madera; Brig Nancy, Arthur, Barbados.

☞ Excellent INKPOWDER, by the Dozen or ſingle Paper, to be ſold at the Printing-Office.

---

To the PRINTERS of the VIRGINIA JOURNAL, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

THE time in which the conſtitution or government of a nation undergoes any particular change, is always intereſting and critical. Enemies are vigilant, allies are in ſuſpenſe, friends heſitating between hope and fear; and all men are in eager expectation to ſee what ſuch a change may produce: But the ſtate of our affairs at preſent, is of ſuch moment, as even to rouſe the dead.—Brutus, forſooth, has taken up the cudgels, and that too, againſt all objections, amendments and improvements, on our new federal form of government: Yet pretends, he has a mighty veneration for a candid inveſtigation, by inſinuating that Col. Maſon has a deſign to effect *that* in a clandeſtine manner, which he cannot by ſound reaſoning and ſolid argument: And the ground for his hypotheſis, is, Col. Maſon's not prematurely publiſhing his objections to ſaid conſtitution.—

Permit me to inform Mr. Brutus, that the public did not appoint that gentleman to a ſeat in the convention.—The Legiſlature, alone, appointed him. To the Legiſlature, alone, is he amenable for all parts of his conduct, while there; and order, as well as common politeneſs required, that the Legiſlature, previous to all others, ſhould be informed of his behaviour, and diſcharge of that office, to which they had appointed him.——If Mr. Brutus has recovered from his lethean ſlumbers, he muſt remember to have ſeen Col. Maſon's firſt ſpeech, after taking his ſeat in the Houſe of Delegates, inſerted in the public papers, wherein he informs the houſe, that his reaſons for not ſubſcribing the new conſtitution, ſhould, in due time, be made known to his countrymen.——It is aſſerted alſo, that he handed forth his objections among thoſe on whom he expected them to make the moſt favorable impreſſions, which is palpably a falſehood, for ſeveral of his moſt intimate friends requeſted them, and were refuſed for the above reaſons.—He ſaw no occaſion for hurry (and as ignorance is a misfortune, that humanity bids us pity rather than condemn) always did, and does wiſh, that the meaneſt capacities may have time to conſider and comprehend that conſtitution, under which we are about to ſubmit ourſelves.—So far is he from ſeduction, from every thing that can be called clandeſtine, or a deſire to bias people in his opinion, that he wiſhes every man to judge, and form an opinion for himſelf, which is another reaſon why he did not publiſh his objections earlier. And therefore the attempt Brutus has made to ſhew the badneſs of his heart, ſerves only to demonſtrate the ignorance of his own head.—After inſerting the objections, he winds up the whole, by ſaying, that they are more calculated to alarm the fears of the people, than to anſwer any valuable end—was that the caſe, as it is not, will any man in his ſober ſenſes, ſay, that the leaſt infringement, or appearance of infringement on our liberty, that liberty, which has lately coſt ſo much blood and treaſure, together with anxious days and ſleepleſs nights, ought not both to rouſe our fears and awaken our jealouſy. Truly the gentleman's arguments and ſentiments (if he has expreſſed them) are as futile as his name is fictitious.—The new conſtitution in its preſent form, is calculated to produce deſpotiſm, thraldom and confuſion, and if the United States do ſwallow it, they will find it a bolus, that will create convulſions to their utmoſt extremities.—Were they mine enemies, the worſt imprecation I could [illegible] would be, may they adopt it: For tyranny, [illegible]t has been chained (as for a few years paſt) it always more curſed, and ſticks its teeth in deeper than before.—Were Col. Maſon's objections obviated, the improvement would be very conſiderable, though even then, not ſo complete as might be.—The Congreſs's having power without controul, to borrow money on the credit of the United States: Their having power to appoint their own ſalaries, and their being paid out of the treaſury of the United States, thereby, in ſome meaſure, rendering them independent of the individual States, alſo their being judges of the qualification and election of their own members, by which means they can get men to ſuit any purpoſe, together with Col. Maſon's wiſe and judicious objections, are grievances, the very idea of which, is enough to make every honeſt citizen exclaim in the language of Cato, O liberty, O my country!—Our preſent conſtitution, with a few additional powers to Congreſs, ſeems better calculated to preſerve the rights, and defend the liberties of our citizens, than the one propoſed, without proper amendments.——Let us therefore, for once, ſhew our judgment and ſolidity, by continuing it; and prove the opinion to be erroneous, that levity and fickleneſs, are not only the foibles of our tempers, but the reigning principles in theſe States.—There are men amongſt us, of ſuch diſſatisfied tempers, that place them in Heaven, they would find ſomething to blame; and ſo reſtleſs and ſelf-ſufficient, that they muſt be eternally reforming the ſtate; but the misfortune is, they always leave affairs worſe than they find them.——A change of government is at all times dangerous, but at preſent may be fatal, without the utmoſt caution, juſt after emerging out of a tedious and expenſive war—Feeble in our nature, and complicated in our form, we are little able to bear the rough joſtlings of civil diſſenſions, which are likely to enſue.—Even now, diſcontent and oppoſition diſtract our councils:—Diviſion and deſpondency affect our people. Is it then a time, to alter our government, that government, which, even now totters on its foundation, and will, without tender care, produce ruin by its fall.——

Beware my countrymen! our enemies, unconſtrolled as they are in their ambitious ſchemes! Fretted with loſſes, and perplexed with diſappointments, will exert their whole power and policy to increaſe and continue our confuſion; and while we are deſtroying one another, they will be repairing their loſſes, and ruining our trade.——

Of all the plagues that infeſt a nation, a civil war is the worſt. Famine is ſevere, peſtilence is dreadful; but in theſe, though men die, they die in peace, the father expires without the guilt of the ſon; and the ſon, if he ſurvives, enjoys the inheritance of his father: Cities may be thinned, but they are neither plundered nor burnt.——But when a civil war is kindled, there is thenceforth no ſecurity of property, nor protection from any law; life and fortune become precarious; and all that is dear to men is at the diſcretion of a profligate ſoldiery, doubly licentious on ſuch an occaſion. Cities are exhauſted by heavy contributions, or ſacked becauſe they cannot anſwer the exorbitant demand. Countries are eaten up by the parties they favor, and ravaged by the one they oppoſe; fathers and ſons, ſheath their ſwords in one anothers bowels in the field, and their wives and daughters, are expoſed to the rudeneſs and luſt of ruffians at home. And when the ſword has decided the quarrel, the ſcene is cloſed with baniſhments, forfeitures, and barbarous executions, that entail diſtreſs on children then unborn. May Heaven avert the dreadful cataſtrophe! In the moſt limited governments, what wranglings, animoſities, factions, partiality, and all other evils, that tend to embroil a nation and weaken a ſtate, are conſtantly practiſed by legiſlators. What then may we expect if the new conſtitution be adopted as it now ſtands? The great will ſtruggle for power, honor and wealth, the poor become a prey to avarice, inſolence and oppreſſion, and while ſome are ſtudying to ſupplant their neighbours, and others ſtriving to keep their ſtations, one villain will wink at the oppreſſion of another, the people be fleeced, and the public buſineſs neglected. From deſpotiſm and tyranny good Lord deliver us.

PHILANTHROPOS.

N. B. I am ſorry I had not an opportunity of ſeeing Mr. Brutus's piece earlier, or ſhould have anſwered it in courſe.

---

To the PRINTERS of the VIRGINIA JOURNAL, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

WHEN a man publiſhes the ſentiments of another without his knowledge or approbation, and with a view of oppoſing them in a public manner, it may, at the firſt bluſh, appear inconſiſtent with candor, fairneſs, or generoſity; but upon a ſecond conſideration, I think every unprejudiced mind muſt be convinced of the juſtice and propriety of the meaſure, at leaſt in this inſtance, where the ſubject is wholly of a public nature, and the ſentiments thoſe of a man whoſe influence is great, and whoſe DICTUM upon political ſubjects would be implicitly received, by many as the oracle of truth. For, if I had endeavoured to point out to the public the groundleſſneſs and fallacy of ſome of Col. Maſon's objections to the propoſed conſtitution before thoſe objections had been fully communicated to the public, there would have been good reaſon to ſuppoſe that I made an ungenerous uſe of the advantage which I had of ſeeing them in manuſcript; to ſuppreſs thoſe (if any ſuch there were) which could not be anſwered, or at leaſt, that there might be a chain of connection between them which would be broken, and uſeleſs if a ſingle link was miſſing. I therefore offered them for publication. Let them have what weight they will. I now feel myſelf fully at liberty to anſwer them in any manner I pleaſe conſiſtent with decency and candor.

"There is no bill of rights." As the principles contained in a bill of rights have ever been conſidered as the foundation of civil liberty, this, at the head of a long ſtring of objections to a government, certainly makes a very formidable appearance, and would of itſelf be ſufficient to condemn the whole ſyſtem, if it could not be clearly ſhewn that it was not only unneceſſary, but would even have been abſurd to have introduced it in the propoſed conſtitution.

In the formation of a political conſtitution it is neceſſary that every right and privilege which the people reſerve to themſelves ſhould be particularly and individually ſpecified; or, that the portion of their natural liberty, which they give up for the enjoyment of civil government, ſhould be expreſsly mentioned, in the conſtitution. In the former caſe, if in the enumeration of the rights and privileges of the people any ſhould be omitted or forgotten, the people cannot aſſume them. They are loſt.—In the latter, that part of natural liberty which is given up

for the benefit of ſociety is fully and completely deſigned, and whatever is not there expreſsly granted remains to the people.—Upon this laſt mentioned principle the propoſed conſtitution was formed; it would therefore have been not only abſurd but even dangerous to have inſerted a bill of rights; becauſe, in the enumeration of rights and privileges to be obſerved, any had been omitted or forgotten, and the people, at a future period, ſhould aſſume thoſe ſo omitted, the rulers might with propriety diſpute their right to exerciſe them, as they were not ſpecified in the bill of rights;—and, on the other hand, the people would deny the authority of the rulers to deprive them of the exerciſe of thoſe rights becauſe they were not expreſsly given up by them. Thus a bill of rights, in the propoſed conſtitution, inſtead of ſecuring to the people thoſe rights and privileges which God and nature has rendered unalienable, might have been productive of diſputes, contentions, and, perhaps, ultimately of ruin to them. This is the light in which the matter was viewed in the convention, and it was there fully diſcuſſed. The powers which the people delegate to their rulers are completely defined, and if they ſhould aſſume more than is there warranted, they would ſoon find that there is a power in the United States of America paramount to their own, which would bring upon them the juſt reſentment of an injured people.

"Nor are the people ſecured even in the enjoyment of the benefits of the common-law, which "ſtands here upon no other foundation than its "having been adopted by the reſpective acts forming the conſtitution of the ſeveral States."

There is ſomething in this objection which I confeſs I do not underſtand, for it certainly cannot mean that the common-law is ſecured by the conſtitutions of the ſeveral States, as the conſtitution of Virginia (in forming of which Col. Maſon bore a very conſiderable part) is wholly ſilent on the ſubject; and if it means that the common-law is adopted by the acts of the Legiſlature, it cannot be a part of the conſtitution, and may with equal propriety, be adopted by any other legiſlative body.

"In the Houſe of Repreſentatives there is not "the ſubſtance, but the ſhadow only of Repreſen- "tation," &c. Why this ſhould have been offered as an objection I cannot poſſibly conceive? For Col. Maſon himſelf acknowledges that it is, in a meaſure, done away by inſerting the word *thirty* inſtead of *forty*. I ſhall not therefore ſo far inſult the underſtanding of any one as to make a ſingle obſervation upon it.

"The Senate have the power of altering all mo- "ney-bills," &c. Before the merits of this article are diſcuſſed it may not be amiſs to make ſome obſervations which will ſhew the neceſſity there was of moulding the Senate as it now ſtands. The ſafety and intereſt of theſe States rendering a ſtrong confederation between them abſolutely neceſſary, and the great diſadvantages and inconveniencies which were every where felt from the want of an efficient general government, gave birth to the convention.—It was known to every member of the convention.—It was known to every conſiderate man in the Union, that each State muſt ſacrifice ſome part of its individual advantages before it could enjoy the benefits of a general government. But what privileges were to be given up, and where to draw the line of diſcrimination was the point to be determined. Under the preſent confederation the ſmaller States enjoy an equal voice, in the national council, with the larger. The impropriety of this cannot but ſtrike every perſon in the moſt forcible manner, for it is a violation of the rights of the people to ſuffer a State, which, perhaps, contains but thirty thouſand inhabitants, to have an equal weight in matters of general concern, with one which contains four hundred thouſand. And, on the other hand, it could not be expected that the ſmaller States would willingly and wholly relinquiſh a privilege which was the baſis of their national importance. This, I think, will readily account for the equal repreſentation which is given in the Senate, and the proportionate repreſentation which we find in the Houſe of Repreſentatives; and there is no doubt but that thoſe powers given to the Senate, which are repreſented as dangerous and alarming, ſprung from the ſame cauſe. But let us take them as they now ſtand, examine them candidly, and ſee whether they are big with the dreadful effects which Col. Maſon predicts!

The 7th ſection of the firſt article in the propoſed conſtitution ſays, "All bills for raiſing revenue ſhall "originate in the Houſe of Repreſentatives; but the "Senate may propoſe or concur with amendments "as on other bills." This is putting a power into the hands of the Senate with more ſafety than can generally be done—it is giving them the power of doing good, almoſt without the poſſibility of doing harm; for it would be folly to ſuppoſe that the Houſe of Repreſentatives, or any other body of men, could form a bill ſo completely perfect in all its parts as to admit of no amendment. A revenue bill will now have a double chance of attaining to perfection. The Houſe of Repreſentatives will diſcuſs, form and ſend it up—the Senate will have it in their power to deliberate, debate upon it, and propoſe amendments, if neceſſary; but they can go no further, the Houſe of Repreſentatives muſt concur with their amendments or they have no effect; and this will for ever prevent any pernicious conſequences which might reſult from this part of their power. Indeed I do not conceive that the rights or liberties of the people would have been injured, even if the Senate had been empowered to originate money-bills, for our abhorrence of that meaſure ariſes wholly, I imagine, from aſſimulating a Senate to the Houſe of Lords in Great-Britain, whereas they are eſſentially different, for the one is an hereditary branch of the Legiſlature which has no dependence upon the people either

the benefit of society is fully and completely de-
ined, and whatever is not there expressly granted
remains to the people.—Upon this last mentioned
principle the proposed constitution was formed; it
would therefore have been not only absurd but even
dangerous to have inserted a bill of rights; because,
if in the enumeration of rights and privileges to be
reserved, any had been omitted or forgotten, and
the people, at a future period, should assume those
so omitted, the rulers might with propriety dispute
their right to exercise them, as they were not speci-
fied in the bill of rights;—and, on the other hand,
the people would deny the authority of the rulers to
deprive them of the exercise of those rights because
they were not expressly given up by them. Thus a
bill of rights, in the proposed constitution, instead of
securing to the people those rights and privileges
which God and nature has rendered unalienable,
might have been productive of disputes, contentions,
and, perhaps, ultimately of ruin to them. This is the
light in which the matter was viewed in the con-
vention, and it was there fully discussed. The
powers which the people delegate to their rulers are
completely defined, and if they should assume more
than is there warranted, they would soon find that
there is a power in the United States of America pa-
ramount to their own, which would bring upon
them the just resentment of an injured people.

"Nor are the people secured even in the enjoy-
"ment of the benefits of the common-law, which
"stands here upon no other foundation than its
"having been adopted by the respective acts form-
"ing the constitution of the several States."

There is something in this objection which I confess I do not understand, for it certainly cannot mean that the common-law is secured by the constitutions of the several States, as the constitution of Virginia (in forming of which Col. Mason bore a very considerable part) is wholly silent on the subject; and if it means that the common-law is adopted by the acts of the Legislature, it cannot be a part of the constitution, and may with equal propriety, be adopted by any other legislative body.

"In the House of Representatives there is not
"the substance, but the shadow only of Represen-
"tation," &c. Why this should have been offered as an objection I cannot possibly conceive? For Col. Mason himself acknowledges that it is, in a measure, done away by inserting the word *thirty* instead of *forty*. I shall not therefore so far insult the understanding of any one as to make a single observation upon it.

"The Senate have the power of altering all mo-
"ney-bills," &c. Before the merits of this article are discussed it may not be amiss to make some observations which will shew the necessity there was of moulding the Senate as it now stands. The safety and interest of these States rendering a strong confederation between them absolutely necessary, and the great disadvantages and inconveniencies which were every where felt from the want of an efficient general government, gave birth to the convention.—It was known to every member of the convention.—It was known to every considerate man in the Union, that each State must sacrifice some part of its individual advantages before it could enjoy the benefits of a general government. But what privileges were to be given up, and where to draw the line of discrimination was the point to be determined. Under the present confederation the smaller States enjoy an equal voice, in the national council, with the larger. The impropriety of this cannot but strike every person in the most forcible manner, for it is a violation of the rights of the people to suffer a State, which, perhaps, contains but thirty thousand inhabitants, to have an equal weight in matters of general concern, with one which contains four hundred thousand. And, on the other hand, it could not be expected that the smaller States would willingly and wholly relinquish a privilege which was the basis of their national importance. This, I think, will readily account for the equal representation which is given in the Senate, and the proportionate representation which we find in the House of Representatives; and there is no doubt but that those powers given to the Senate, which are represented as dangerous and alarming, sprung from the same cause. But let us take them as they now stand, examine them candidly, and see whether they are big with the dreadful effects which Col. Mason predicts!

The 7th section of the first article in the proposed constitution says, "All bills for raising revenue shall
"originate in the House of Representatives; but the
"Senate may propose or concur with amendments
"as on other bills." This is putting a power into the hands of the Senate with more safety than can generally be done—it is giving them the power of doing good, almost without the possibility of doing harm; for it would be folly to suppose that the House of Representatives, or any other body of men, could form a bill so completely perfect in all its parts as to admit of no amendment. A revenue bill will now have a double chance of attaining to perfection. The House of Representatives will discuss, form and send it up—the Senate will have it in their power to deliberate, debate upon it, and propose amendments, if necessary; but they can go no further, the House of Representatives must concur with their amendments or they have no effect; and this will for ever prevent any pernicious consequences which might result from this part of their power. Indeed I do not conceive that the rights or liberties of the people would have been injured, even if the Senate had been empowered to originate money-bills, for our abhorrence of that measure arises wholly, I imagine, from assimulating a Senate to the House of Lords in Great Britain, whereas they are essentially different, for the one is an hereditary branch of the Legislature which has no dependence upon the people either mediately or immediately, and the other being chosen by the representation of the people in the several States are immediately dependent upon them, and through them upon the people, notwithstanding an assertion which is made to the contrary. But this is a doctrine which I am not anxious to establish, and would sincerely thank any person to point out to me the impropriety of it.

"*The Senate have the power of originating appro-*
"*priations of money.*" If to this had been added a power to draw money from the treasury, without the concurrence of the other house, there would have been validity in the objection; but as it now stands it is rendered nugatory by a clause in the ninth section of the first article in the proposed constitution, which says, "No money shall be drawn from the
"treasury, but in consequence of appropriations
"made by law:" As no law can have effect until it has passed both houses, the House of Representatives must concur in every appropriation of money before it can be drawn from the treasury, and they have an equal right with the Senate to originate appropriations of money; so that any evils which may arise from an improper application of the public money must either originate with, or have the assent of the immediate Representatives of the people; and as
"*a regular statement and account of the receipts and*
"*expenditure of all public money shall be published*
"*from time to time,*" there will be a pretty effectual check to any misapplication or misappropriation of the public treasure.

"These with their other great powers, &c. will
"destroy any balance in the government and enable
"them to accomplish what usurpations they please
"upon the rights and liberties of the people." The total separation and independence of the three branches in a government has been the favorite theme of most political writers; but (paying a due deference to the opinions of those great civilians who have insisted so strongly upon the necessity of the BALANCES) let us view the situation of our own country, and consider the proposed constitution as formed for the American States.—There is no country under Heavens where the principles of liberty and the rights of men have been more fully discussed and are better understood than in the United States. There is no nation where the body of the people are better informed in their political interests. There are but few citizens who do not know their rights as men, and their privileges as citizens. The spirit of liberty is deeply engraven in the hearts of the people. All govermental concerns have their foundation in popular elections; and so prevalent is the spirit of democracy that there is ten times more danger of a national government degenerating into licentious anarchy than of its ending in an aristocracy or a monarchy. The connection therefore between the Senate and the Executive, instead of enabling the former "to accomplish what usurpations they please
"upon the rights and liberties of the people," will serve as a barrier to resist the torrent of popular influence, which, when unrestrained, will always end in destroying the peace and happiness of society. The jealous eye with which the Senate will be viewed by the House of Representatives and by the people at large, in consequence of their power and connection, will prevent their making an improper use of them; and as by the constitution, one third of them must vacate their seats at the end of every two years, it will be impossible for them to form such a lasting and permanent connection among themselves as to enable them to steal upon the rights and liberties of the people, by gradual encroachments. So long as the national Legislature continues to be elective—so long as the members of it will, at the expiration of the time for which they were chosen, mix with, and become the people, where they must feel all the good or ill effects of their doings while legislators—and so long as titles of nobility and hereditary rank cannot be established, so long will it be impossible for the *one* or the *few* to destroy the liberties of American citizens.

BRUTUS.

## ASSIZE OF BREAD.

A Loaf made of good Bur-Flour, at 15s. per Hundred Weight, to weigh 28 Ounces, at 3d. ½.

☞ Any Bread, under the above Weight and Quality, is ordered to be seized by the Clerk of the Market for the Use of the Poor.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Sieur GEORGE CHARLES FREDERICK HARTMANN, formerly a subaltern officer in the Brunswick troops, has had a considerable inheritance fallen to him in the dominions of Brunswick [illegible]ative country. He must present himself at [illegible]wick, in order to receive this inheritance, by the [illegible] of February, 1788, at furthest, otherwise he will be cut off from the same.

The place where the said HARTMANN settled in Virginia is not known; all that can be said with certainty, is, that two years after the Brunswick troops left Virginia, that is to say in 1782, the said Hartmann was settled about three miles from the Potomack, near Knowland's Ferry; that he married a farmer's daughter, who was a weaver, and that he took up the same profession. A Col. CLAPHA[illegible] living in the same district, can give some information respecting the said Hartmann.

FERONCE de ROTENCREUTZ.

Brunswick, 16th May, 1787.

☞ The Printers in the State of Virginia are requested to insert this advertisement in their several papers; and those who may be acquainted with the Sieur Hartmann, or the place of his residence, would much oblige him by communicating to him the above information.


# URNAL,

# ERTISER.

VIRG.

787. (No. 202.)



*Robinson, Sanderson*
AN[illegible] and furn[illegible] and *Rumney*,

Alexandria, just received a fresh supply of

N. B. No g[illegible] GOODS,

the money is paid[illegible] man concerned leave[illegible]btain Whitfield, from day following. [illegible]n to their FALL Captain Gray.

## For Sale,

At the Subscriber's store,

SEVERAL pipes and quarter-casks of excellent TENERIFF, MALAGA, and LISBON WINES, BEEF, SHAD and MACKEREL in barrels.

He also has several complete STORES to let in the best part of the town, on reasonable terms.

PHILIP MARSTELLER.

Alexandria, Dec. 6, 1787.

To be SOLD, by

*William Hartshorne*
and *Company*,

On Col. Hooe's Wharf,

ALUM salt, muscovado sugar, West-India and Continental rum, clove and aniseed waters, gunpowder, Port, Lisbon, Fayal and Madeira wines by the cask, [illegible] and [illegible], ginger, cordage, porter by the cask or dozen, felt and castor hats, 12d. nails, Liverpool coal, Irish beef, a few pieces of neat lustrings of different colours, besides a variety of DRY-GOODS, by wholesale and retail; also, bran and shorts by the bushel.

Alexandria, Dec. 6, 1787.

MENS' and WOMENS' stout LEATHER SHOES, LADIES' neat RUSSEL DITTO, MESS BEEF in barrels, SPIRITS of TURPENTINE, &c. &c. just received by the Schooner Jesse, Capt. Davis, from Boston.

JONATHAN SWIFT and CO.

Alexandria, Dec. 6, 1787.

To be sold on the 20th instant, if fair, if otherwise, the next fair day, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling plantation of the late Col. HENRY PEYTON, deceased, on Broad-Run, in the County of Prince-William,

ABOUT TWENTY Virginia born SLAVES, with all his PERSONAL ESTATE, and the said PLANTATION, containing 550 acres of land, well adapted for farming, and whereon with other necessary improvements, is a valuable water grist-mill, on a lasting stream and in a well settled neighbourhood.—Part of this estate will be sold for ready-money, and the residue on twelve months credit, giving bond with approved security to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid.————All persons having demands against the said estate, or against Mr. CUTHBERT BULLETT, as security for the said decedent, are hereby again requested to make them known by the day of sale, that they may be adjusted, as a final distribution will then be made, by

THE EXECUTORS.

Prince-William County, December 3, 1787.

## ONE SHILLING REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on Sunday the 2d instant, an apprentice to the block-making business, named HENRY REYNOLDS, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, light hair, and very much knock-kneed, owing to a cart running over his legs about four months ago, has a remarkable sour look, and is a great liar: He had on when he went away his working dress.—His going away is, I believe, owing to his wounding his fellow-apprentice with a gouge the Saturday before.

WASHER BLUNT.

Alexandria, Dec. 6, 1787.

hew our judgment and ſolidity,
d prove the opinion to be erro-
nd fickleneſs, are not only the
s; but the reigning principles in
are men amongſt us, of ſuch
hat place them in Heaven, they
g to blame; and ſo reſtleſs and
ey muſt be eternally reforming
isfortune is, they always leave
ey find them.——A change of
times dangerous, but at preſent
at the utmoſt caution, juſt after
dious and expenſive war—Fee-
d complicated in our form, we
at the rough joſtlings of civil
re likely to enſue.—Even now,
ſition diſtract our councils:—
dency affect our people. Is it
our government, that govern-
now totters on its foundation,
ender care, produce ruin by its

trymen! our enemies, incon-
in their ambitious ſchemes!
nd perplexed with diſappoint-
ir whole power and policy to
our confuſion; and while we
another, they will be repairing
ing our trade.——

hat infeſt a nation, a civil war
e is ſevere, peſtilence is dread-
ough men die, they die in peace,
thout the guilt of the ſon; and
s, enjoys the inheritance of his
thinned, but they are neither
.——But when a civil war is
ceforth no ſecurity of property,
any law; life and fortune be-
d all that is dear to men is at
ofligate ſoldiery, doubly licen-
ation. Cities are exhauſted by
or ſacked becauſe they cannot
demand. Countries are eaten
favor, and ravaged by the one
nd ſons, ſheath their ſwords in
in the field, and their wives
poſed to the rudeneſs and luſt
And when the ſword has
he ſcene is cloſed with baniſh-
d barbarous executions, that
ren then unborn. May Hea-
ul cataſtrophe! In the moſt
what wranglings, animoſities,
d all other evils, that tend to
weaken a ſtate, are conſtantly
What then may we expect
be adopted as it now ſtands?
for power, honor and wealth,
ey to avarice, inſolence and
ſome are ſtudying to ſupplant
others ſtriving to keep their
ill wink at the oppreſſion of
e fleeced, and the public buſi-
deſpotiſm and tyranny good

PHILANTHROPOS.

had not an opportunity of ſee-
earlier, or ſhould have an-

---

he VIRGINIA JOURNAL, &c.

bliſhes the ſentiments of ano-
is knowledge or approbation,
poſing them in a public man-
it bluſh, appear inconſiſtent
; or generoſity; but upon a
I think every unprejudiced
d of the juſtice and propriety
ſt in this inſtance, where the
public nature, and the ſenti-
whoſe influence is great, and
olitical ſubjects would be in-
many as the oracle of truth.
red to point out to the public
allacy of ſome of Col. Maſon's
ſed conſtitution before thoſe
lly communicated to the pub-
been good reaſon to ſuppoſe
erous uſe of the advantage
them in manuſcript; to ſup-
there were) which could not
, that there might be a chain
them which would be broken,
nk was miſſing. I therefore
cation. Let them have what
ow feel myſelf fully at liberty
manner I pleaſe conſiſtent
or.
rights." As the principles
rights have ever been conſi-
of civil liberty; this, at the
f objections to a government,
formidable appearance, and
ient to condemn the whole
be clearly ſhewn that it was
but would even have been
ced it in the propoſed conſti-

a political conſtitution it is
ght and privilege which the
ſelves ſhould be particularly
fied; or, that the portion of
hich they give up for the en-
rnment, ſhould be expreſsly
ſtitution. In the former caſe,
of the rights and privileges of
be omitted or forgotten, the
hem. They are loſt.—In the
ural liberty which is given up

---

for the benefit of ſociety is fully and completely de-
ſined, and whatever is not there expreſsly granted
remains to the people.—Upon this laſt mentioned
principle the propoſed conſtitution was formed; it
would therefore have been not only abſurd but even
dangerous to have inſerted a bill of rights; becauſe,
if in the enumeration of rights and privileges to be
reſerved, any had been omitted or forgotten, and
the people, at a future period, ſhould aſſume thoſe
ſo omitted, the rulers might with propriety diſpute
their right to exerciſe them, as they were not ſpeci-
fied in the bill of rights;—and, on the other hand,
the people would deny the authority of the rulers to
deprive them of the exerciſe of thoſe rights becauſe
they were not expreſsly given up by them. Thus a
bill of rights, in the propoſed conſtitution, inſtead of
ſecuring to the people thoſe rights and privileges
which God and nature has rendered unalienable,
might have been productive of diſputes, contentions,
and, perhaps, ultimately of ruin to them. This is the
light in which the matter was viewed in the con-
vention, and it was there fully diſcuſſed. The
powers which the people delegate to their rulers are
completely defined, and if they ſhould aſſume more
than is there warranted, they would ſoon find that
there is a power in the United States of America pa-
ramount to their own, which would bring upon
them the juſt reſentment of an injured people.

"Nor are the people ſecured even in the enjoy-
"ment of the benefits of the common-law, which
"ſtands here upon no other foundation than its
"having been adopted by the reſpective acts form-
"ing the conſtitution of the ſeveral States."

There is ſomething in this objection which I confeſs I do not underſtand, for it certainly cannot mean that the common-law is ſecured by the conſtitutions of the ſeveral States, as the conſtitution of Virginia (in forming of which Col. Maſon bore a very conſider-able part) is wholly ſilent on the ſubject; and if it means that the common-law is adopted by the acts of the Legiſlature, it cannot be a part of the conſtitu-tion, and may with equal propriety, be adopted by any other legiſlative body.

"In the Houſe of Repreſentatives there is not
"the ſubſtance, but the ſhadow only of Repreſen-
"tation," &c. Why this ſhould have been offered as an objection I cannot poſſibly conceive? For Col. Maſon himſelf acknowledges that it is, in a meaſure, done away by inſerting the word *thirty* in-ſtead of *forty*. I ſhall not therefore ſo far inſult the underſtanding of any one as to make a ſingle obſer-vation upon it.

"The Senate have the power of altering all mo-
"ney-bills," &c. Before the merits of this article are diſcuſſed it may not be amiſs to make ſome obſer-vations which will ſhew the neceſſity there was of moulding the Senate as it now ſtands. The ſafety and intereſt of theſe States rendering a ſtrong confe-deration between them abſolutely neceſſary, and the great diſadvantages and inconveniencies which were every where felt from the want of an efficient gene-ral government, gave birth to the convention.—It was known to every member of the convention.—It was known to every conſiderate man in the Union, that each State muſt ſacrifice ſome part of its indivi-dual advantages before it could enjoy the benefits of a general government. But what privileges were to be given up, and where to draw the line of diſ-crimination was the point to be determined. Under the preſent confederation the ſmaller States enjoy an equal voice, in the national council, with the larger. The impropriety of this cannot but ſtrike every per-ſon in the moſt forcible manner, for it is a violation of the rights of the people to ſuffer a State, which, perhaps, contains but thirty thouſand inhabitants, to have an equal weight in matters of general concern, with one which contains four hundred thouſand. And, on the other hand, it could not be expected that the ſmaller States would willingly and wholly re-linquiſh a privilege which was the baſis of their na-tional importance. This, I think, will readily ac-count for the equal repreſentation which is given in the Senate, and the proportionate repreſentation which we find in the Houſe of Repreſentatives; and there is no doubt but that thoſe powers given to the Senate, which are repreſented as dangerous and alarming, ſprung from the ſame cauſe. But let us take them as they now ſtand, examine them can-didly, and ſee whether they are big with the dread-ful effects which Col. Maſon predicts!

The 7th ſection of the firſt article in the propoſed conſtitution ſays, "All bills for raiſing revenue ſhall "originate in the Houſe of Repreſentatives; but the "Senate may propoſe or concur with amendments "as on other bills." This is putting a power into the hands of the Senate with more ſafety than can generally be done—it is giving them the power of doing good, almoſt without the poſſibility of doing harm; for it would be folly to ſuppoſe that the Houſe of Repreſentatives, or any other body of men, could form a bill ſo completely perfect in all its parts as to admit of no amendment. A revenue bill will now have a double chance of attaining to perfection. The Houſe of Repreſentatives will diſcuſs, form and ſend it up—the Senate will have it in their power to deliberate, debate upon it, and propoſe amendments, if neceſſary; but they can go no further, the Houſe of Repreſentatives muſt concur with their amend-ments or they have no effect; and this will for ever prevent any pernicious conſequences which might reſult from this part of their power. Indeed I do not conceive that the rights or liberties of the people would have been injured, even if the Senate had been empowered to originate money-bills, for our abhor-rence of that meaſure ariſes wholly, I imagine, from aſſimulating a Senate to the Houſe of Lords in Great Britain, whereas they are eſſentially different, for the one is an hereditary branch of the Legiſlature which has no dependence upon the people either mediately or immediately, and the other being cho-ſen by the repreſentation of the people in the ſeveral States are immediately dependent upon them, and through them upon the people, notwithſtanding an aſſertion which is made to the contrary. But this is a doctrine which I am not anxious to eſtabliſh, and would ſincerely thank any perſon to point out to me the impropriety of it.

"*The Senate have the power of originating appro-*
"*priations of money.*" If to this had been added a power to draw money from the treaſury, without the concurrence of the other houſe, there would have been validity in the objection; but as it now ſtands it is rendered nugatory by a clauſe in the ninth ſec-tion of the firſt article in the propoſed conſtitution, which ſays, "No money ſhall be drawn from the "treaſury, but in conſequence of appropriations "made by law:" As no law can have effect until it has paſſed both houſes, the Houſe of Repreſentatives muſt concur in every appropriation of money before it can be drawn from the treaſury, and they have an equal right with the Senate to originate appropria-tions of money; ſo that any evils which may ariſe from an improper application of the public money muſt either originate with, or have the aſſent of the immediate Repreſentatives of the people; and as "*a regular ſtatement and account of the receipts and*
"*expenditure of all public money ſhall be publiſhed*
"*from time to time,*" there will be a pretty effectual check to any miſapplication or miſappropriation of the public treaſure.

"Theſe with their other great powers, &c. will
"deſtroy any balance in the government and enable
"them to accompliſh what uſurpations they pleaſe
"upon the rights and liberties of the people." The total ſeparation and independence of the three branches in a government has been the favorite theme of moſt political writers; but (paying a due deference to the opinions of thoſe great civilians who have inſiſted ſo ſtrongly upon the neceſſity of the BALANCES) let us view the ſituation of our own country, and conſider the propoſed conſtitution as formed for the American States.—There is no coun-try under Heavens where the principles of liberty and the rights of men have been more fully diſcuſſed and are better underſtood than in the United States. There is no nation where the body of the people are better informed in their political intereſts. There are but few citizens who do not know their rights as men, and their privileges as citizens. The ſpirit of liberty is deeply engraven in the hearts of the people. All govermental concerns have their foun-dation in popular elections; and ſo prevalent is the ſpirit of democracy that there is ten times more dan-ger of a national government degenerating into li-centious anarchy than of its ending in an ariſtocracy or a monarchy. The connection therefore between the Senate and the Executive, inſtead of enabling the former "to accompliſh what uſurpations they pleaſe "upon the rights and liberties of the people," will ſerve as a barrier to reſiſt the torrent of popular in-fluence, which, when unreſtrained, will always end in deſtroying the peace and happineſs of ſociety. The jealous eye with which the Senate will be view-ed by the Houſe of Repreſentatives and by the peo-ple at large, in conſequence of their power and con-nection, will prevent their making an improper uſe of them; and as by the conſtitution, one third of them muſt vacate their ſeats at the end of every two years, it will be impoſſible for them to form ſuch a laſting and permanent connection among themſelves as to enable them to ſteal upon the rights and liber-ties of the people, by gradual encroachments. So long as the national Legiſlature continues to be elec-tive—ſo long as the members of it will, at the expi-ration of the time for which they were choſen, mix with, and become the people, where they muſt feel all the good or ill effects of their doings while legiſ-lators—and ſo long as titles of nobility and hereditary rank cannot be eſtabliſhed, ſo long will it be impoſſible for the *one* or the *few* to deſtroy the liber-ties of American citizens.

BRUTUS.

---

## ASSIZE OF BREAD.

A Loaf made of good Bur-Flour, at 15s. per Hundred Weight, to weigh 28 Ounces, at 3d. ¼.

☞ Any Bread, under the above Weight and Quality, is ordered to be ſeized by the Clerk of the Market for the Uſe of the Poor.

---

## ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Sieur GEORGE CHARLES FREDERICK HARTMANN, formerly a ſubaltern officer in the Brunſwick troops, has had a conſiderable inheritance fallen to him in the do-minions of Brunſwick, his native country. He muſt preſent himſelf at Brunſwick, in order to re-ceive this inheritance, by the 1ſt of February, 1788, at furtheſt, otherwiſe he will be cut off from the ſame.

The place where the ſaid HARTMANN ſettled in Virginia is not known; all that can be ſaid with cer-tainty, is, that two years after the Brunſwick troops left Virginia, that is to ſay in 1782, the ſaid Hart-mann was ſettled about three miles from the Poto-mack, near Knowland's Ferry; that he married a farmer's daughter, who was a weaver, and that he took up the ſame profeſſion. A Col. CLAP-HAM living in the ſame diſtrict, can give ſome in-formation reſpecting the ſaid Hartmann.

FERONCE de ROTENCREUTZ.

Brunſwick, 16th May, 1787.

☞ The Printers in the State of Virginia are re-queſted to inſert this advertiſement in their ſeveral papers; and thoſe who may be acquainted with the Sieur Hartmann, or the place of his reſidence, would much oblige him by communicating to him the above information.

---

AN
and fur
Alexandria,
N. B. No g
the money is paid
man concerned leav
day following.

---

# For Sale,

At the Subſcriber's ſtore,

SEVERAL pipes and quarter-caſks of excellent TENERIFF, MALAGA, and LIS-BON WINES, BEEF, SHAD and MACKEREL in barrels.

He alſo has ſeveral complete STORES to let in the beſt part of the town, on reaſonable terms.

PHILIP MARSTELLER.

Alexandria, Dec. 6, 1787.

---

To be SOLD, by

## *William Hartſhorne* and *Company*,

On Col. Hooe's Wharf,

ALUM ſalt, muſcovado ſugar, Weſt-India and Continental rum, clove and anni-ſeed waters, gunpowder, Port, Liſbon, Fayal and Madeira wines by the cask, [illegible] and caſings, ginger, cordage, porter by the caſk or dozen, felt and caſtor hats, 12d. nails, Liverpool coal, Iriſh beef, a few pieces of neat luſtrings of different co-lours, beſides a variety of DRY-GOODS, by whole-ſale and retail; alſo, bran and ſhorts by the buſhel.

Alexandria, Dec. 6, 1787.

---

MENS' and WOMENS' ſtout LEATHER SHOES, LADIES' neat RUSSEL DITTO, MESS BEEF in barrels, SPIRITS of TURPENTINE, &c. &c. juſt received by the Schooner Jeſſe, Capt. Davis, from Boſton.

JONATHAN SWIFT and CO.

Alexandria, Dec. 6, 1787.

---

To be ſold on the 20th inſtant, if fair, if otherwiſe, the next fair day, to the higheſt bidder, at the dwelling planta-tion of the late Col. HENRY PEYTON, deceaſed, on Broad-Run, in the County of Prince-William,

ABOUT TWENTY Virginia born SLAVES, with all his PERSONAL ESTATE, and the ſaid PLANTATION, containing 550 acres of land, well adapted for farm-ing, and whereon with other neceſſary improve-ments, is a valuable water griſt-mill, on a laſting ſtream and in a well ſettled neighbourhood.—Part of this eſtate will be ſold for ready-money, and the reſidue on twelve months credit, giving bond with approved ſecurity to carry intereſt from the date if not punc-tually paid.——All perſons having demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, or againſt Mr. CUTHBERT BULLETT, as ſecurity for the ſaid decedent, are hereby again requeſted to make them known by the day of ſale, that they may be adjuſted, as a final diſtribution will then be made, by

THE EXECUTORS.

Prince-William County, De-cember 3, 1787.

---

## ONE SHILLING REWARD.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, on Sun-day the 2d inſtant, an apprentice to the block-making buſineſs, named HENRY REYNOLDS, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, light hair, and very much knock-kneed, owing to a cart running over his legs about four months ago, has a remarkable four look, and is a great liar: He had on when he went away his working dreſs.—His going away is, I believe, owing to his wounding his fellow-apprentice with a gouge the Saturday before.

WASHER BLUNT.

Alexandria, Dec. 6, 1787.

...equeſt-
...e to come
...gard was paid
... the laſt time in
...hat is indebted to me
...iary note, open account,
... pay the ſame.—Likewiſe,
...r may think I do owe them,
...accounts that they may be adjuſted
...myſelf in my life-time—for I am deter-
...d to have my accounts ſettled (if poſſible) and
that ſpeedily, as I intend once more to croſs the Atlantic. By this method I mean to prevent accounts being trumped up againſt my eſtate after I am gone, that probably would never have appeared had I been on the ſpot, or alive.—For in the courſe of thirty odd years that I have been in buſineſs too many accounts of this deſcription have I ſeen.—There is on hand about a thouſand pounds firſt coſt of choice GOODS, that may be had on good terms.—Alſo, TWO LOTS, one of them improved on and both have lately been fenced in.—Alſo ſome NEGROES that I will either ſell or hire.

JOHN MUIR.

Alexandria, Feb. 1, 1787.

N. B. I hereby forewarn all perſons from dealing with any of my ſervants in any manner whatever, except it be by my particular orders; as I ſhall deal with them as the law directs.

---

To be RENTED for the term of ten years commencing the 25th day of December next,

THAT valuable FARM on Four-Mile-Run, known by the name of Colonel CARLYLE's FARM, with eight Negro tithables that are now on the premiſes.—The improvements on that farm are now very conſiderable, viz. one dwelling-houſe, with four rooms that have fire-places, calculated for a genteel family, a kitchen, meat-houſe, barn, ſtables, cow-houſe, dairy, overſeer's-houſe, weaver's and ſmith's ſhops with a good ſet of ſmith's tools, an orchard of excellent fruit trees, 250 acres of arable land cleared and under good fence, 80 acres of meadow reclaimed and now in timothy, clover and other graſs, moſt of which may be watered at pleaſure, being ſupplied with abundance of ſprings.——Adjoining ſaid farm is a MERCHANT and GRIST MILL, which will be rented either for one year or a term of years, in which are worked one pair of bur and one pair of country mill-ſtones, two bolting cloths, &c. &c.——There is now for ſale on the ſaid farm fifty tons of HAY, a part of this year's crop, on reaſonable terms, for ready-money only.——Sixty buſhels of wheat will be ſowed on the premiſes by the 15th inſtant.——For further particulars and terms apply to WILLIAM HERBERT, in Alexandria, or CHARLES LITTLE, at Danby, Fairfax County.

October 12, 1787.

---

☞ THE Northern Stages will in future arrive and take their departure from Mr. Leigh's Bunch of Grapes Tavern in Alexandria.——Paſſengers will pleaſe to take their ſeats and enter their baggage at the office at Mr. Leigh's the evening previous to their ſtarting in order to render the hour of departure certain, which will take place preciſely at 4 o'clock in the morning.

G. P. VANHORNE.

October 10, 1787.

---

# *William Mendinhall,*

MILLER, from Pennſylvania,

HAVING engaged the uſe of ROBERT ADAM's Merchant Mills on Four-Mile-Run, where he purpoſes carrying on the MILLING buſineſs in all its branches, and will manufacture wheat at ſo much per buſhel, or give good inſpected flour for wheat on ſuch terms as may be agreed on by the parties.—He makes no doubt of giving ſatisfaction to thoſe who employ him, as it is a buſineſs he has had long experience in, and will give the higheſt price in caſh for good ſound and well cleaned wheat, but would greatly prefer that which has been threſhed.

Four-Mile-Run, Nov. 1, 1787.

---

# *Jonathan Swift* and *Company,*

Have juſt received from London, via Baltimore, per the ſhip Mary, Capt. Bodfield, a further aſſortment of ſeaſonable GOODS, aſſorted in ſmall bales,

| | |
|---|---|
| STOUT blue cloths, | Bed-bunts, |
| Ditto bay ditto, | 3-4 and 4-4 linens, |
| 3-4, 4-4 and 6-4 coatings, | 7-8 and 4-4 brown ditto, |
| Faſhionable ſtriped and figured ditto, | Britiſh dowlas, |
| Swanſkins, | Cotton checks, |
| Frizes, | Linen ditto, |
| Blue kerſey naps, | Check handkerchiefs, |
| White ditto, | Diapers, |
| Pennyſtones, | Marſeilles quiltings, |
| Hunters plains, | Royal ribs, |
| German ſerges, | Denims, |
| Druggets, &c. &c. | Stockinets, |
| Alſo furniture checks of all colours, | Satinets, |
| Crankys, | Ribdelures, |
| Gray ſheetings, | Durants, |
| Drogheda ditto, | Silk crapes, |
| | Boots, ſhoes, &c. &c. |

These goods and thoſe per the Ceres and Potomack Planter, were ſelected by good judges from the firſt manufactories in England on the loweſt terms.—— They flatter themſelves on examination they will be found to be as well laid in as any imported ſince the peace.

Alexandria, Nov. 1, 1787.

☞ Thoſe perſons indebted to them who have met with particular indulgence are requeſted to make immediate payment, which will enable them to give them conſiderable advantages in their future dealings.

---

# *PROPOSALS*

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

THE

# CONTRAST;

A

# COMEDY.

WRITTEN BY MAJOR TYLER.

MR. WIGNELL, who has been favored by Major TYLER, with this opportunity of preſenting to the public the firſt dramatic production of a citizen of the United States, in which the characters and ſcenes are entirely American, reſpectfully ſolicits the patronage and aſſiſtance that are neceſſary to enable him to print and embelliſh this work, in a form ſuitable to its intrinſic merit. A performance ſo intereſting to the national feelings, and ſo honorable to American genius and literature, will naturally recommend itſelf to general attention, and command in the cloſet, a confirmation of that applauſe which it has already received from the ſtage: The editor, therefore, can only, upon this occaſion, evince his reſpect for the author by the manner of introducing it to the public; and, to render that as perfect as poſſible, he propoſes the following

*CONDITIONS:*

Firſt, That the Comedy ſhall be printed in large octavo, with an elegant type, upon ſuperfine paper.

Secondly, That the moſt intereſting ſcene in the Comedy ſhall be prefixed in an engraving, executed by an American artiſt.

Thirdly, That each ſubſcriber, on the delivery of the Comedy, ſhall pay Half a Dollar, unleſs he reſides at a diſtance from any town where ſubſcriptions are received, when the money ſhall be paid at the time of ſubſcribing.

Alexandria, Nov. 15, 1787.

☞ Subſcriptions taken in at this Office.

---

WANTED,

# A Journeyman Shoemaker.

Inquire of the Printers.

November 15, 1787.

---

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away on the night of the 11th inſt. an indented Britiſh ſervant, named RICHARD M'GUIRE, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, rather ſlender made and has a conſiderable ſtoop when he walks, has dark brown ſhort hair, rather inclined to curl, wants ſome of his upper fore teeth on the left ſide of the mouth, with a remarkable hairy mole about the ſize of a quarter dollar under his chin, is marked with the ſmall-pox, ſays he was born in Dublin, and is about 18 years of age: He had on when he went away, a round felt hat, an old ſuperfine black cloth coat, a brown and yellow ſtriped lawreen waiſtcoat, dark drab coloured corduroy breeches of a very broad rib with plated buttons, white linen ſhirt, a pair of new country made thoes with large ſquare copper buckles, one pair of dark ribbed worſted and one pair of old white ſpun ſilk ſtockings.——Whoever brings him to the Subſcriber in Alexandria, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſo as he may be had again, ſhall receive the above reward.

JOHN SUTTON.

November 20, 1787.

---

Meſſieurs PRINTERS,

Without Comment on the Subject, I deſire that the within Charge may appear in ſix of your ſucceſſive Papers—Word for Word—The Expence of which Publication I will pay you.

R. T. HOOE.

Alexandria, Nov. 5, 1787.

The Commonwealth of Virginia.

To the Sheriff of Fairfax County, Greeting!

YOU are hereby commanded, as at another time you were commanded, to take GEORGE MASON, Eſq; if he be found within your bailiwick and him ſafely keep, ſo that you have his body before the Juſtices of the County Court of Fairfax, at the Court-Houſe in Alexandria, on the third Monday in next month, to anſwer HOOE and HARRISON and COMPANY, late owners of the ſhip General Waſhington, of a plea of treſpaſs on the caſe, damage one hundred and fifty pounds; and have then there this writ. Witneſs Peter Wagener, Clerk of the ſaid Court, the 26th day of Auguſt, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three.

Executed, Caleb Earp, D. S.

A copy, P. WAGENER, C. C.

Fairfax County, ſſ.

GEORGE MASON, Eſq; of Gunſton-Hall, in the ſaid County, made oath before me, that a certain ſuit hath been lately brought againſt him as per copy of the writ hereunto annexed, in Fairfax County Court, by Hooe and Harriſon and Company, late owners of the ſhip General Waſhington, which he is deſirous to remove into the General Court, by writ of certiorari; as he does not expect impartial juſtice in the ſaid County Court of Fairfax, for the following reaſons: Becauſe the ſaid ſuit is founded upon a claim for freight of goods from Europe, which were not delivered according to the bill of lading, and ſeveral of the Juſtices of the ſaid court being merchants and concerned in veſſels, are intereſted in diſputes of a ſimilar nature, and ſome of them, as the deponent is well informed, are parties to or intereſted in a ſuit brought upon the ſame principles and now depending in the General Court: Becauſe the juries in the ſaid County Court are generally compoſed of inhabitants of the town of Alexandria, and conſequently partly merchants and ſhip owners, intereſted as abovementioned, who are endeavouring to introduce and eſtabliſh new (and in the deponent's judgment) unjuſt and dangerous cuſtoms and principles with reſpect to freight of goods imported from other countries, which the deponent believes was one of the principal views of the plaintiffs in bringing the ſaid ſuit againſt him: And becauſe, about two or three years ago the Juſtices of the ſaid County Court of Fairfax, the members preſent being moſtly reſident in and about the town of Alexandria, laid a levy of about thirty odd thouſand pounds of tobacco upon the people, for no certain or avowed purpoſe whatſoever, which the deponent, when it came to his knowledge, conceiving to be altogether illegal and oppreſſive, complained loudly of, and talked of lodging an information againſt the ſaid Juſtices before the Governor and Council. He afterwards exerted himſelf to prevent any local or improper application of the ſaid ſum of tobacco and to cauſe it to be placed to the credit of the County at the laying of the next year's levy, whereby any further levy upon the people at that time was prevented, and petitioned the Aſſembly upon the ſubject, ſtating the facts and praying that an act might paſs limiting the power of the County Courts in laying levies to a certain reaſonable ſum of tobacco or money, and diſqualifying the members of any Corporation Court from acting as Juſtices of a County Court, which proceedings, although the deponent had no other motives than to prevent oppreſſion and to diſcharge his duty as a Magiſtrate and as a good citizen, have created ſuch prejudices againſt him among the people in the town of Alexandria, of whom the juries are chiefly compoſed, and among ſome of the Juſtices of the County Court, that he hath good reaſons to believe he hath very little chance for common juſtice in the ſaid County Court of Fairfax.

G. MASON.

Sworn this 29th of September, 1783, before H. ROSS.

A copy. JOHN BROWN, C. G. C.

---

TAKEN up by the Subſcriber living in Fairfax County, Virginia, a bright BAY MARE, about thirteen hands three inches high, with a long tail, about 4 or 5 years old, ſhod before, paces and trots, appears to be branded on the off ſhoulder with a ſmall w, a few white hairs on her forehead, and has ſome white hairs on each ſide of her back.—She is valued and appraiſed at ſeven pounds.—If no owner calls for her, ſhe will be ſold according to law.

JOSEPH BENNETT.

Nov. 15, 1787.

---

THE Veſtry of CAMERON PARISH, in the County of Loudon, is deſirous of employing a Miniſter of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church, provided he is properly ordained, of purity of manners, and capable of inſtructing youth in academical learning.—A married man will be preferred. —The glebe belonging to the pariſh is large and valuable, and a moderate ſubſcription may be expected.

November 6, 1787.

---

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by GEORGE RICHARDS and COMPANY, at their Printing-Office on *Fairfax-ſtreet*——by whom *Advertiſements*, &c. are thankfully received for this Paper,——and where Printing is performed with Care and Expedition.